

or (h). If, at any time after such former member's retirement, the husband dies, and is survived by such former member, the annuity payable to such former member shall be increased to the amount computed as provided in subsection (f), (g), or (h).

"(7) The annuity of any widow or widower under this subsection shall begin on the first day of the month in which the member or former member dies, and such annuity or any right thereto shall terminate upon the survivor's death or remarriage: *Provided*, That any annuity terminated by remarriage may be restored if such remarriage is later terminated by death, annulment or divorce. The annuity of any child under this subsection shall begin on the first day of the month in which the member or former member dies, and such annuity of such child or any right thereto shall terminate upon (A) his attaining age 18, unless incapable of self-support, (B) his becoming capable of self-support after age 18, (C) his marriage, or (D) his death. The annuity of any student-child after this subsection shall begin on the first day of the month in which the member or former member dies, and such annuity of such child or any right thereto shall terminate upon (i) his ceasing to be a student, (ii) his attaining age 22, (iii) his marriage, or (iv) his death. Such student-child whose birthday falls during the school year (September 1-June 30) shall be considered not to have reached age 22 until July 1 following his actual 22nd birthday.

"(8) Upon the death or remarriage of the surviving wife or husband of any member who is killed in the performance of duty as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, each surviving child or student-child of such member shall be paid an annuity computed as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. Such annuity shall begin on the first day of the month in which such wife or husband dies or remarries, and such annuity or any right thereto shall terminate (A) upon restoration of the annuity of a remarried wife or husband whose remarriage was later terminated, or (B) as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection. Upon the death of the surviving wife or husband of any member whose death was other than as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, or of any former member, or termination of the annuity of a child or student-child, the annuity of any other child, student-child, or children shall be recomputed and paid as though such wife, husband, child, or student-child had not survived the member or former member.

"(9) Any member retiring under subsection (f), (g), or (h) of this section, may, at the time of such retirement, elect to receive a reduced annuity in lieu of the full annuity, and designate in writing the person to receive an increased annuity after the retired annuitant's death: *Provided*, That the person so designated be the surviving spouse or child of the retiring member. Whenever such an election is made, the annuity of the designee shall be increased by an amount equal to the amount by which the annuity of such retiring member is reduced. The annuity payable to the member making such election shall be reduced by 10 per centum of the annuity computed as provided in subsection (f), (g), or (h). Such increase in annuity payable to the designee shall be reduced by 5 per centum for each full five years the designee is younger than the retiring member, but such total reduction shall not exceed 40 per centum. The increase in annuity payable to the designee pursuant to this paragraph (9) shall be paid in addition to the annuity provided for such designee pursuant to paragraph (2), (4), or (8) of this subsection and shall be subject to the same limitations as to duration and other conditions as the annuity paid pursuant to paragraphs (2), (4), (7), and (8) of this subsection. If, at any time after such former

member's retirement, the designee dies, and is survived by such former member, the annuity payable to such former member shall be increased to the amount computed as provided in subsection (f), (g), or (h).

"(10) Each person entitled to benefits computed in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall be entitled to receive, without making application therefor, with respect to each increase in the salary upon which such benefits were computed hereafter granted by law, an increase in his relief or annuity. Such increase shall be in an amount which bears the same ratio to such relief or annuity in effect on the day next preceding such salary increase as such salary increase bore to such salary in effect on the day next preceding such salary increase. Each increase in relief or annuity under this paragraph (10) resulting from a salary increase shall take effect as of the first day of the first month following the effective date of such salary increase."

SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Police and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1969".

#### S. 2696—EXPORT EXPANSION AND REGULATION ACT REPORTED—MINORITY, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND INDIVIDUAL VIEWS (REPT. NO. 91-336)

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably an original bill (S. 2696) to provide for continuation of authority for the regulation and expansion of exports, and for other purposes, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with the minority views of Senators BENNETT and TOWER, the supplemental views of Senators MONDALE, HUGHES, and PERCY, and the individual views of Senator GOODELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Maine.

#### S. 2697—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I introduce on behalf of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE) and myself a bill that would amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 by making 50 percent of a State's allocation under the law enforcement assistance program conditional upon the enactment of firearms information legislation.

I am joined in introducing the bill by the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), who has been a leader in the effort to achieve the enactment of firearms control legislation over the past few years.

Last year, Congress enacted both the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and the Gun Control Act. These measures represented the first concerted national effort to curtail the violence associated with the unrestricted availability of firearms. However, it has long been clear that further action is required if we are to counteract the rise in crimes of violence; and we would be deluding ourselves if we did not relate this increase

in crimes of violence in our society with the easy availability of guns in many sections of the country.

There were more than 6,000 gun murders in the United States in 1967 compared to 12 in Great Britain, a nation with strong gun control legislation. As the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HEUSKA) noted in introducing the administration's bills on crime in the District of Columbia, the 1968 preliminary annual uniform crime reporting statistics states that crime increased by 17 percent nationally in 1968 over 1967. Violent crimes increased by 19 percent, with murders up 19 percent, robbery up 29 percent and assault up 12 percent. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that crime, as measured by the crime index, increased 10 percent during the first 3 months of 1969 over the same period in 1968. Murders were up 7 percent, assault 8 percent and robbery up 22 percent. As a group, the crimes of violence—murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—rose 15 percent.

The bills passed in 1968—title IV of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and the Gun Control Act—prohibited the interstate transfer of and mail-order business in firearms. This legislation was designed to enhance the successful prospects of States to develop meaningful firearms control legislation, for the easy availability of guns through interstate commerce had detracted from the effectiveness of such State legislation.

The Congress last year thus made it possible for the States to undertake programs of comprehensive gun control. A few States now have such legislation, including New Jersey, which has perhaps the most comprehensive of such acts dealing with both the registration and licensing of long guns and handguns, and New York, which has legislated only with regard to handguns.

It is interesting to note that 39 percent of murders committed in New Jersey and 32 percent in New York between 1962 and 1965 were with guns. This compares with about 70 percent of murders committed with guns in States with minimal or no gun controls.

To the extent that the 1968 legislation can make the laws of States like New Jersey more effective—and it is perhaps too soon to make judgments about that—than it has been an important and successful contribution to the effort to control firearms. But we must recognize that effective gun control is still dependent upon effective and constructive State action and that there exists in Federal law neither an incentive nor a requirement that States move in this direction. It is to this shortcoming to which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE) and I have directed this bill.

We have debated the merits of firearms control many, many times over the past few years. There are several polls that make indisputably clear that the people of the United States overwhelmingly favor firearms control. We have attempted to deal with crime and violence in the past and will again in this Congress, I am sure, but we have not yet fully met the problem caused by the unrestricted and often unknown presence